

The evolution of early *Spermophilus* in eastern Europe and the antiquity of the Old World ground squirrels

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Spermophilus is the most diverse and abundant genus of Eurasian sciurids. Even though many species have been described, the early evolution of the group is poorly understood. Here we present a review of the evolution and taxonomy of early *Spermophilus*, based on analysis of more than 1500 specimens from the late Pliocene and Early–Middle Pleistocene of Ukraine and European Russia, representing the most complete and continuous fossil record of the early Old World ground squirrels known to date. In addition to documenting previously unpublished specimens of *Spermophilus nogaici*, we describe a new species, *Spermophilus praecox* sp. nov., the oldest member of the genus, from the late Pliocene and Early Pleistocene (middle Villanyian to earliest Biharian) of southern Ukraine. It is intermediate in size between a somewhat smaller *Spermophilus nogaici* and larger *Spermophilus polonicus* and *Spermophilus primigenius*. Morphologically, the new species can be distinguished from all known *Spermophilus* by the retention of primitive traits including a small P3; rudimentary lingual metaloph; large metaconule and mesostyle; presence of P4–M2 endoloph; and premolariform p4 lacking a lingual metalophid. The patterns of dental evolution in eastern European early *Spermophilus* throughout 2.15 My indicates the existence of a single gradually evolving *S. praecox*–*S. nogaici* lineage characterized by a decrease of molar size but enlargement of premolars; the tendency toward high-crowned teeth with more expanded anterior and reduced posterior lobes; well-developed transverse ridges and anterostyles; reduced endolophs, anteroconules, metaconules, and mesostyles of P4–M2; molariform p4; complete m1–m2 metalophids; and stronger m3 hypoconid, hypoconulid, and entoconulid. Dental character regression suggests that *Spermophilus* evolved from a relatively largesized sciurid having generalized *Otospermophilus*-like dentition, probably an unknown North American member of stem Marmotina.

Key words: Mammalia, Rodentia, Sciuridae, Xerinae, evolution, Pliocene, Pleistocene, eastern Europe.

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